THE OLD WORLD.

National Progress in France, Germany and Great Britain.

An Important Epoch in the History of the Nations.

Is Russia in Her Youth or in a Primitive Decay?

A Glance Toward the Orient-The Asiatic Empires.

Pauls, March 11, 1875. For the first time, after many years, the political situation in France has ceased to be of paramount interest to the world. The long-fought struggle appears to be at an end. Monarchy and Cosarism have done their worst, and the efforts of their parlisans have only succeeded to consoliduting the free institutions of their country. A Royalist Assembly, sitting in the palace of Louis XIV., has proclaimed the Republic. Like the Midianite of old, it was impelled by a superior power to biess that which it designed to bun. The Republic thus established, by no popular fancy of the hour, but by the deliberate counsels of statesmen, period of repose, or rather of commercial activity, unimpeded by the fear of revolution. The great nation may at length share the happiness of its

smaller neighbors and have no history.

on the other hand, continues to attract the anxious interest of thought at men. On the events now taking place in the Patherland may be said to depend in no small degree the liberties of mankind; for the German people represent modern cal ure in its highest development -- that is to say. all Germans are educated, and a large proportion of them are well educated. To superior mental training they join a one physique and proyoung German, who is perhaps at once a professor Sansorit and an officer of Landwehr, realizes the Greek ideal of citizenship, and would have been held worthy to be among the "guardigns" of Plato's model Republic. It, then, this nation-so learned, so brave, so strong-deliberately rejects these theories of liberty which have hitherto been accepted, at least in principle, by the majority of civilized mankind, a grave question arises. Either these theories are immortal truths-in which case Germany will e sound fighting against a divine law and experience the usual fate of such combatants-or freedom, as expounded by Locke, and as defended at the peril of their lives by the vindicators of American independence, is a sham and a delusion: in which case Germany is not leading the way to a new order of things in which the rights of individuals will avowedly be sacrificed to the might of the State. There can be no misuaderstanding on this point. The Prussian government is about to strip the Roman Cataonic Church in that country of its endowments, but without conceding to it any freedom of action in exchange. German illictins will not tolerate an independent church any more than an independent press. Priest and journalist alike must own no king but Casar. Casar claims to be enthroned even in the human conscience. Researd there a German retuses to worsnip the image that Bismarck has set up, and is fined and imprisoned for his obstinacy. But the majority of the nation seems to accept and even applaud the vigilant despotism of its musters. But perhaps the inhabitants of Pomerania and Westphalla are not the inheritors of the best Teutonic traditions, and the heart of Germany beats in America rather than in Europe. The Mississippi has well nightaken the place of the finine in the romantic associations of the German pessant as of the German poet, if we may judge from centemp rary literature. In the mind the famous novelist, Berthold Auerbach, America, it can be clearly perceived, is the sacred country of progress and liberty.

continues to be troubled about many things; of Russia in Central Asia and a nervous fear lest the Changellor of the Exchequer should be unabla to aunounce a surplus of more than a million. Afarms of this latter kind indicate an extraordinary amount of prosperity, but there are also more veritable causes for uneasiness.

THE HOME BULE AGITATION, though to all human appearance hopeless, is unabated. The emphatic condempation of it prothough reasouring to a conservative Ministry, carries no weight whatever in Ireland. What the movement lacks, fortunately for all parties, is a competent leader. Mr. Butt and Mr. Martin cannot draw the bow of G'Connell. The liberal Catholics, a school of statesmen which is the peculiar giory of ireland, are firmly opposed to any schemes for the disintegration of the Empire. Lord Emiy, Mr. Gladstone's Fostmaster General, went so far as to assure the Irish that they were better governed that their English reliew subjects, enjoying, as they did, netter isn't laws and more periect re-

as to assure the Irish that they were better governed than their English lenow subjects, enjoying, as they did, notice land laws and more period religious equality.

The reform of Dr. Kenesiy to Parliament by the electors of Stoke-doon Trent is, if possiole, a more serious fact than the demand for house rile, as incleating a widespyr act district abong the lower orders in the administration of justice. It may be doubted however, whether the new tribune of the people would not have retained more power by remaining outside the Legislature. Cochect, his prototype in pinck and honesty, quite extinguished himself by accepting a seat in the house. As a member of Parliament Dr. Kenesiy is but a unit in a crowd; as the editor of the Enolishman for the chief of all the discontented in the country. The patrician Clodius turned piecelan to obtain the tribunitian authority. Dr. Kenesiy is not et kely to turn patrions as he accommodates himself to the ways of an aristocratic Sensite.

Busila—is shie youth of beddering to queen victoria's committed in the commodates himself to the ways of an aristocratic Sensite.

Busila—is shie youth of beddering to queen victoria's committed in the security of queen victoria's committed in the security of queen victoria's committed in the security of queen victoria's committed in the lattic land of the Mogulas. Only lass week 2 another expedition into the lattic country was offered by the War Department of St. Petersours, and it was officially assumed that it would not be composed of mare than a lew thousand soldiers—not a very reassuring sensitive of the countries would seem to lie in the carnest whate entertained by enightened finds and am nistrators are finly alive to the somewhat the lattic country in the face of vicesem dividication. As one of Turgue-niel's herocal fands and mistrators are finly alive to the somewhat of invention, which should characterize youth, and we are connemical to two ones. He saws the day of the sovernment to raise fansia to the level of the rest of Europe."

and we are condemned to the on loads. We are such a cause we are only half Editoceans. It is the duty of the sovernment to rake Edisia to the level of the rest of Europe."

A GLANGE TOWARD THE CHIENT.

Turning to that other semi-dynamical Empire of Austria, one sees that there, also, commerce is beginning to assert her supremary. The trial of Herr Ofenneim has been rightly described as a conflict between morality and the Bhanclai system of our age. The railway elrector who represented the latter is acquitted, and the Minister who ordered the prosecution has obtained "unlimited leave of absence." Too much zeal is believed to have been the cause of the discomfigure of the Cadmet, which had set its heart on a conviction, and attempted to influence the tribunal by questionable means. As soon as this was discovered public sympathy veered round to the give of the accused, and the jury mustered courage to give a verdict opposed to that which he government seemed disposed to demand in too architary a fashion.

The condition of link would be subjectly satis-

The condition of italy would be eminently satisfactory just now but for

factory just now but for

That elernal want of peace
When vexes subsite men.

Cartbaidt has ceased to be an irreconcliable,
and the Pope is said to be willing to come to some
understanding with the King. It is highly desirable that a treaty should be signed between the
Church and the Grown of Italy during the lifetime
of the regaing Poniti, or the election of his successor may lead to unlicard-of complications, and
even the interference of the Tedesco," of whom

true Italians are as jesious, as in the Middle ages. The Secate has thrown out a bill for the abelition of capital successment. Italian brigands still entertain a strong aversion to the peculty of death, but they are ceasing to be an influential class of the community, and very lew achievem are to be found in their ranks in these days.

are to be found in their ranks in these days.

In Greece King George is about to make a last effort in isyor of constitutional gyvernment. The National Assembly has been summoned for the 18th inst.; and if, as during last session, it should attempt to bring public business to a standstill and reluxe to vote the supplies, it is understood that His Majesty will terminate the period of anarchy by decisive measures. The protecting Powers would certainly not interfere, though Russia might protest, in order to throw difficulties in the way of the Greek government; for Russia lis strongly opposed to the sentiment known as Paanellonism, for which she would substitute Panorthodoxy, lit is may be so called—inatis, a union

strongly opposed to the sentiment known as Pannellenism, for which she would substitute Panorthodoxy. If it may be so called—that is, a union of all mations of the Greek rice under the presidency of the Czar, instead of the formation of a kingdom embracing simply all men of Hellenic speech. The scribtain of the bleak north beyond the Eaxine is thus, as of old, the constant enemy of the Greek.

THE EASTERN QUESTION
has many ramifications, but the gloomiest prophet of ill can hardly have anticipated that it would be reopened by the accession of Allenso Xil. to the throne of Spain. However, the young King's advisers committed the unpardonable blunder of notifying that circumstance to the Frince of Romania directly, material of to the Sultan. Prince Charles was overloyed at the mistake, and easer to seize upon it as resh confirmation of his sovereign rights. But he obtained no support in these pietensions from the courts of Austria, Germany and Russia, which now act together in Oriental affairs, and which now act together in Oriental affairs, and which now act together in Oriental affairs, and which declared the complaints of the Sublime Porte to be just. Another vascal State, Servia, is raising a little money by the sequestration of ecclesiastical property, and no doubt believes that she is asserting the principles of liberalism by se doing.

ALFONSO'S KINGDOM.

In Spain alone does the clerical party appear to be in the assentiant. There carries and Allonsistalike bid actively for its support, so that whoever wins the Crurch is sure to gain. The only doubt in

bid actively for its support, so that whoever wind the Church is supe to gain. The only doubt in one's mind is as to whether much will be left in Spain when the strife is ended, except a national deot rivalling those of England and France.

Of the minor States of Europe there is little to be said. In Holland the papers are still full of the Tercentenary of Leyden University, at which Mr. Newcomb, or Washington, received the motited honors of a Doctorate in Mathematics and honors. Which which the metrics are supported by the said the matter and which the said the

raysics; while in nal.Gium the opposition are anxiously questioning the government with regard to the proposed St. Petersburg Conterence. Beignar, which has been so often canned by France as being within its natural boundaries, and which fermany would willingly anandom in exchange for one single province of Protestant Holland or Denmark, is persone to the context in Europe most improved to incly abandon in exchange for one single province of Protestant Holand or Denmark, is perhaps the country in Europe most menaced by schemes for the limitation of the right of national self-define. Even with England at its oacast would be no maken for the armies of France, still less of Germany, and if the theory of constructive occupation were once admitted there would be no possibility of organizing a plan of national restriction of the construction of the possibility of organizing a plan of national restriction of the construction is suffering most from ratios. Several dogs seem to have gone mad in Jutland, and the whole town of Copennagen to have sollowed their example. The Minister of the construction of the cons

town of Copennagen to have followed their ex-ample. The Minister of the Interior was urged to make it penal to hand dogs from Jutiand on any of the islands. The origin of the epidemic is traced to Berlin. No doubt Bisharck's dog is the jons of

sweden remains steadily occupied with questions of mili-

remains steadily occupied with questions of military reform.

THE SITUATION IN ASIA.

Turning to Asia one is not surprised to find many East indians proclaiming themselves uniningated rogues at the trial of the Guicowar of Earoda, and this with a serene Oriental equanicity which the most hardened of manitual criminals might eavy. The trial is, these men are not wicked at their own eyes, but only very clever. Time may obter hustar morality, the naive simplicity in manghiness whi disappear surely enough before long, it is calculated that aiready 2,001,000 of Hindoos read the newspapers. A Calcular Pigaro and been started, an extract from which was telegraphed to England. It may be described as the first Indian joke; but is hardly worthy of a detailed report. The twe Kings of Sam have been reconciled by English mediation, in consequence of which the second king has returned to live pencently in the paince of the first king. For the rest the second king is to have an much honor as he pleases and the first king as much honor as he pleases and the first king as much honor as he pleases and the first king as much honor as he pleases and the first king as much honor as he pleases and the first king as much honor as he pleases. An airrangement with which has one can the fault.

By the latest advices from China it appeared thas the people were not yet aware of the late Emperor's death. His successor's reign, however, had been manugarated by Goubing the sa aries of several princes. Finnoe Kung's having been formerly doubled, was new trebied. A large donative had been manufarated to the Mantchon Guards at the capital, a sign toat he first mynasty is tottering to its fall, if augit is to be learned from the highest of imperia home. Perhaps the Mantchon Guards my ultimately follow the example of the Pratorians and put up the Empire for sais. The Celes had control might be sought by another James Field.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE WOLE BEFORE PRIME MINISTER DUPTET --

Pants, March 19 1875. dent has reluctantly consented to their being ing frankly in concert with the genniaely republican Cabinet he still shripks. Portunately, M. aware that the vote of the 25th of February marks a new departure in French politics.

M. Buffet has no desire for office, and was not induced without some difficulty to accept the post of Fremier, believing be could render greater service to the country as President of the Assembly. BIS POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS.

The new Prime Minister of France is in his fiftyseventh year, and though formerly an advocate is very far from being a mere lawyer in Parlia-ment, like Jules Favre or Gillvier. He is a statesman of the type which commonly achieves most success under a constitutional monarchy-a cautious type, made up of negations, dreading clerical influence, hating radicalism, averse to milidea. M. Buffet is divested of all pronounced opinions, except as to the sanctity of property, and he is an earnest, honorably-minded gentle man. Had he been born an English peer he or a Lord Holland in that country-not appearing much before the public and accepting no laborious office, but forming the life and soul of a party which would have been governed in harmony with his sentiments. "Ask for as much as you can and offend nobody," was the shrewd advice given to a young French courtier; but he who offends nobody and asks for nothing is still more likely to obtain all he wishes. M. Burfet man's favors. Consequently all speak well of him, and power, which he never sought, is thrust upon

The first task of M. Buffet and his colleagues will be to prepare French opinion-such is the euphemistic parase-for the general election, which, it is understood, will be held next autumn. In other words, the prefects and mayors will receive instructions to drill the peasantry into a proper Septenmate. As to the populations of the great towns they have always shown themselves beyoud the reach of omcial influence. The peasentry, too, have not been lately as amenable as formerly to the directions of a paternal government as to the disposal of their votes. The reason is that the local Bonapartist agent often exercises greater influence on the rustle mind than the recognized agent of Marshal MacMahon. The disclosures made to a select committee of the Assemply by the Prefect of bile have simply revented-they have in no way annihilated-

THE BONAPARTIST PROPAGANDA, which, indeed, can hardly be suppressed except by the invidious method of special legislation. The Bonapartists profess the strictest respect for the authority and the person of Marshal Macimperial form of government at the conclusion of the Septenuate. It is impossible to gainsay their right to do so until the Republic shall have been definitely proclaimed as the irrevocable constitution of the country, which it will be a misdemeanor to call in question, as is the case with the monarchy in England, at least according to the

A CHANCE FOR REFORM. The best way in which the new Ministry could seek to obtain a popular ratification of the conservative Republic would be by economic reforms

It is true that no statesman would have the It is true that no statement in the military courage to suggest a reduction in the military courages even if it were desirable. Nor can the navy be safely neglected in view of the alarming growth of the German fleet. But the withdrawal of the donations to

THE CHURCH OF PRANCE and the other religious bodies is a plan which seems to be eminently deserving of consideration. Between fifteen and twenty million dollars of taxation would be saved, while the clergy, in exchange for the less of this allowance, might be granted that freedom from State control which, to do them justice, they would gladly purchase at the heaviest price. That no danger is to be ap prehended to the liberties of a free country from the existence within it of a free Church, the example of the United States has sufficiently demonstrated to all reasonable politicians.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. Another fipancial reform which is desirable on other grounds than the mere saving of money it is moderate, but in the number of civil servants, which is excessive. It has long been a complaint with thoughtful Frenchmen that their country 15 over-governed. The pettiest village in Languedoc aries sufficient to mismanage the affairs of Boston or Philadelphia. These petty officials are often exceedingly meddlesome, and, were they invariably possessed of tact and discrimination, their very presence and the habit of referring the slightest chestions to them tends to deprive Frenchmen of habits of self-reliance without which no true liberty can exist.

At the same time, cutting down the list of

SALARIED PERSONAGES is a work requiring no little delicacy. On this rock Mr. Gladstone unquestionably shipwrecked his popularity with the upper classes in England. But by carefully reserving vested interests and by the relief of local burdens, which could thus be effected, M. Buffet's government might steer clear of any offence to the powerful protherhood of gentlemen living on the public purse, and yet confer a solid advantage on the community.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. It may be observed that the subject of local goverument is one which has already engaged the attention of the unborn Cabinet, if the Hibernicism

THE LEGISLATIVE COALITIONIST POLICY. M. Buffet wishes to secure the alliance of M. Dufaure while the latter demands as the condition of his entry into the Ministry that the right of nominating Mayers shall be restored to the Municipal Councils. This concession the President is extremely unwilling to make, and, indeed, it is idle to dissemble the fact that Marshal MacMahon is just now the chief obstacle to the consolidation of the Republic. He wishes to govern as well as reign and does not understand that the law of the 25th February, which declares him irresponsible (except for high treason), virtually relegates him to the position of a constitutional king till the close of his term of the Presidency. Perhaps this dimness of vision is not very extraordinary in an eld soldier. Otherwise the Marshal's eyesight is excellent.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS NO MERCY FOR

THE IRISH POLITICAL CONVICTS-THE CASES

OF SOLDIER PATRIOTS IN ERIN AND IN SPAIN.

In the English House of Commons on the 12th of March Mr. O'Connor Power called attention to the case of the Irish State prisoners and moved that in the opinion of the House it was undesirable to continue the incarceration of persons who are now and have been for many years imprisoned for political offences. In the course of a long, able and argumentative speech, the nonorable member contended that the case attempted to be made out by the government that the convicts in question were military prisoners who had violated their oaths, and not political offenders in the ordinary acceptance of the term, had failed. Mr. Power proceeded to say :-- as to the soldiers who are now imprisoned for their complicity with the Fenian organization, the House should remember that they were but the instruments of the leaders of the movement, who have long since been liberated without danger to the peace of the United Kingdom or the integrity of the Empire. Then, sir, I object to the proposition that civilians are in any appreciable degree less bound to be loval subjects than those who are in the military service of the Crown. The principle of allegiance is BONAPARTET CONSPIRACIES-DIFFICULTIES OF not founded in public offices. It must spring from a higher source to be binding on the cot science of the subject. The highest authority in The conservative Republic is still in its birth | the House told us a few nights ago that it was not throes. The constitutional laws have been ac- unconditional, and I maintain it is not unconcepted by the Assembly, and the Marshal-Prest. ditional in the case of soldiers any more than in the case of civilians. Mr. Smith O'Brien took the placarded over the walls of Paris. But from act- oath of allegiunce at that table, but he violated that oath in waving the banner of insurrection in Ireland. Yet in three years after his conviction for high treason he was pardoned and allowed to a Ministry, is wiser than his chief and is fully return to Ireland. If I go beyond the range of our own history I shall find many examples of soldiers who broke their oaths and yet were held to be honorable men by the British government. Did not Marshal Serrano and the military conspirators who everturned the throne of Queen I abella break their oaths, and were they not afterward recognized by you as fit and proper persons to take charge of the destinics of Spains How, then, can you say that under no circumstances may a soldier break his oath? You may, indeed, urge that in the case of the military Fenians junifying circumstances were wanting, but that is a matter of opinion, and you have no right to denounce men as common feions because their opinions on that point happen to be different room yours. ("Hear, nour.") Nowtherstanding the example of America, that proclaimed amnesty to the leaders of the greatest receilion recorded in history—notwithstanding the example afforded by the leaders of the greatest receilion recorded in history—notwithstanding the example afforded by the leading nations of Europe in the treatment of their political prisoners, you may still prefer to induige national hate rather than exercise Christian generosity, and continue to punish your political offenders as ordinary criminals; but do not try to nide your shame under a mask of hypocrist, by teiling the world that those are not political offenders whom you are punishing with exceptional severity precisely because they bear that very ponitical character which you pretend to ignore. Gancing at the return issued from the Home Office, I find that the first hame on the list of military prisoners is Charles MCartay—Color Sergeant McCartay.—Color Sergeant serviting for life, and I dare say the authorites look upon him as the very wors of these military offenders. Nevertheless, the personal character of the man destroys the notion that in joining the Poolan organization he was actuated by any low or sordic motive. I maintain that his motives and the motives of his companions were purely political. With reference to color Sergeant McCartay we have testimony to his character, and pain? How, then, can you say that under n political, and that their acis therefore were also political. With reference to color Sergeant M'Carthy we have testimony to his character, coming from a quarter which in this instance must be held to be impartial. An honorable gentleman opposite—the member for the county Donegal—stated last year that he knew Color Sergeant McCarthy, and he described him as one of the most inpured and one of the oravest men that ever wore the uniform of Her Majesty. You deprived us of our government and constitution, or rather prevented us from acquiring either of means which the boidest among you would not have to defend; and the frish rebel can stand erect in the face of correct us from acquiring either of means which the boidest among you would not dare to defend; and the livis rebel can sand erect in the face of the world with the declaration of Plunket, whom you made Lord Chancellor; with the declaration of Bushe, whom you made Chiel Justice; with the declaration of Saurin, whom you made Attorney General, and with the declaration of Grattan, whose remains you honored by Interment in Westminster Abbey. With these declarations in his hand he can establish before the world as decision on if the can establish before the world as decision on the honorable member concluded his brilliant speech in these words;—Stall to estaid that we have a government that in its relations abroad cringes to Russia and America and apologicas to Bismarck and at home tremcles before a mandful of irish prisoners? It so, then, I say your pressign in Europe is entirely gone. If you wish to preserve the few shreds of it that still remain, then I can upon you to pass this restill remain, then I can upon you to pass this restill remain, then I can upon you to pass this restill are you wish to preserve the new shread of the assili remain, then I call upon you to pass this resolution and to show in one instance that you are writing to carry on the government of Ireland in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people. A discussion ensued, in which Lord R. Churchill, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Stappole and Mr. Whalley

Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Stacpoole and Mr. Whalley took part.

Mr. Cross said there was no desire on the part of the government to throw disgrace on any irishman, and it would be remembered that as soon as a was thought saie to do so a broad line of distinction would be drawn between the different classes of Fenian prisoners. He could not, however, regard as pointed prisoners the two men in prison on the charge of being concerned in the Manchester nurser, nor could be hold out hopes of amnesty to those was were engaged in supplying arms to the Fenians, nor to the mintary prisoners. It was, therefore, with feelings of sorrow and regret that ne had to announce the intention of the government not to release the prisoners.

The motion for supply was than withdrawn.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Alfonso's Cause Becoming Gloomy in a Military Point of View.

CARLIST ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD.

Generals Moriones, Primo de Rivera, Elio and Others Retire.

How the Pretender Manages His Army Commanders.

AN AMUSING CORRESPONDENCE.

ESTELLA, March 1, 1875.

Decidedly the cause of Don Alfonso is not gaining ground. His government is by no means justitying the high hopes and bright anticipations with which its advent was greeted. Discouragement, despondency and discontent are gradually taking the place of the rose-colored views of the future in which everybody had been rejoicing since the new order of things, and people are beginning to understand at last that Carlism is not yet crushed. Far from it, indeed. The battle of Lucar opened the eyes of the optimists to the fact that the Carlists were not much affected by the change of government, and that everything was not just as good as it could be in the best of worlds. Since then things have been going on from bad to worse, until the government of Don Alionso is now scarcely in better repute than was Marshal Serrano's. Moriones—probably the best general in the liberal army and the one best liked, the only one perhaps in whom the soldiers have any faith-has resigned his command and retired from the scene of enerations.

GENERAL MORIONES' LIFE AND SERVICES. Mortones is a native of Navarre. He knows every road and mountain path in the Carlist country as no other officer in the army knows tuem, and because he has many old friends and acquaintances among the Navarese and the Carlists themselves he possesses means of obtaining information within the reach of nobody else.

This, together with his long service against the Carlists, fitted him especially for taking the command-in-chief of the Army of the North. He is, therefore, as a matter of course, made to un-derstand that he had better retire from the army altogether. Don Allonso's government would not be truly Spanish did it not proceed in this way. and the retirement of Moriones is one of the surest signs that the government is just the one required for Spain. The motives which caused the change are peculiarly Spanish. The new government has adopted the policy of trying to take the wind out of Don Carlos' sails, of beating him at his own game, of playing his part of champion of the Courca better than he plays it himself; or. in other words, of carrying out a very strong reactionary, clerical, anti-liberal policy. Now Moriones is a very advanced liberal, even a republican, and if he had remained command of an army and achieved any brilliant success, which was very probable, he would undoubtedly gain too much influence with the young King, and thus perhaps lead to the inauguration of a liberal policy. Moriones was, therefore, given to understand, in a delicate way, that his health was suffering, and that he ought to go and look after it. Besides, there were a great many people who had helped to bring about the pronunciamento, and who had to be provided for. Commands had to be given to those who had none, and those who had must be promoted. There was, there'ore, not the slightest nock or

corner for Moriones. PARTY DIVISIONS IN CAMP. There are two parties in the Alfonsist camp-the liberals and the reactionists, ciericals or conservatives. I do not know which name they have chosen. At present it is the latter who have the ear of the young King, and it is their policy he seems inclined to follow, in spite of his English education. It would be difficult to say which will win in the end, and still more difficult to predict which would offer the best defence against Carlism. In my opinion Don Allonso will find it difficult to play the game of Don Carlos better than Don Carlos himself. He will only alienate the liberalparty without at the same time gaining the support of that part of the clergy which has espoused have any confidence in him, because he can give no guarantee for the future; and the truth is that if a cierical reactionary policy is to be adopted at all, it is evident that Don Carlos to carry it out. Be that as it may, it is very certain that the two parties are already engaged in a bitter strife, and that, as Don Carlos predicted, the game of intrigue, of plot and counterplot, has commenced at Madrid with renewed vizor and pnexampled bitterness. Who knows whether Don Carlos' predictions-to the effect that the same men who set Don Alfonso up will pull him down-may not be milliled to the letter ?

LACK OF PATRIOTISM. There is no patriotism among these men. They have no convictions, no principles, either good or bad, and a political policy is for them merely a means of obtaining place and power. If some of them are liberal and some reactionary, it is only because there is a difference of opinion as to which is the best and most effectual means of combating Carlism-the common enemy. Principles are a matter of the slightest consequence. Aithough professing to be advocates of a constitu-tional government, they, take good care to not convoke the Cortes, to not hold elections, to not give the country a chance of being heard. The press is gagged, and there is less liberty under this constitutional government than under the rule of the Czar. Nor were the self-styled liberals when in power more consistent with the principles they profess. Under the liberal rule of Serrano Spain was eighteen months without any legislative body, while at the same time pretending to war upon the absolutism of Don Carlos. If a choice must be made between the absolutism of Serrano and Don Allonso and that of Don Carlos there can be little doubt as to which is the best. And indeed the men who surround Don Atlonso with their intrigues, their selfishness, their utter absence of principle, or patriotism, of honor or honesty, bear but a poor comparison with the handful of devoted men who have railled to the standard of Don Carlos, united in purpose and action, fighting in principle for a desperate cause, without pay and without reward. Many of them. like Don Carlos Calderon, have allowed their property to be seized and confiscated rather than abandon what might thee have been termed a lost

People, therefore, who had hoped so much from the advent of Don Alfonso are growing discontented, discouraged and despondent. The Carlists, in the meantime, are more active,

daring, enterprising and insoient than ever. BLACKMAIL Their flying columns are everywhere, levying

contributions, stopping ratiroad trains, capturing small garrisoned towns and surprising small desmall garrisoned towns and surprising small de-tachments of troops in places where a Carlist was never seen before. The other day two partidas stopped the diligence from Pampenna to Tatalia, at Carrascal, in the roar of the lineral army, and drove it off into the mountains, with driver, pas-sengers and all.

Twenty Carlists went into Irun a few nights since, a little siter dark, and actually captured a dozen soiders, whom they happened to find in a house without their arms, and carried them off

DOTTEGATAY'S ACTION.

Dottegatay, who went to Valencia for the purpose of organizing the forces there, and to endeavor to establish something like discipline and creer, and, in short, to make a regular army of its firing pands of particles has, it would seem suc-

ceeded and is already beginning to make his presence lets in dangerous proximity to Madrid, Catalonia is slowly, out surgive sipping from the grasp of the ileveral forces, under the continued activity of Sabalis and Lizarraga, and an expedition to Castile is in progress of preparation, and Don Carlos is rapidly making arrangements for the organization of the partides of Aragon isto as regular army. For almough, as I have shown in a previous letter, Carlesin is not raining ground in the hands of the liberals; on the north by the organization of the partides of Aragon isto as previous letter, Carlesin is not raining ground in the hands of the liberals; on the north by the organization of the partides of Aragon isto as previous letter, Carlesin is not raining ground in the hands of the liberals; on the north by the organization of the partides of the pa

that he is not progressing in other parts of Spain. The trouble is that, while the southern provinces are still comparatively iresh, and have scarcely left the effects of the war, the northern provinces, which have borne its brunt, begin to show symptoms of exhaustion. They certainly cannot support the present army forever without help from abroad. The Carlist army here in the north is outh too large and too small. It is too small founder ask the offensive, and larger than is really required for the defence of Esiella. It has, nevertheles, to be fed, and this burden is beginning to be severely left by the people. Unless the war is vig stously prosecuted in the south the Basque provinces and Navarre must, in the course of a year or eighteen montus, become exhausted and be unable to maintain any ionger the army, which is out of all proportion to the population that feeds it. Don Carlos is, therefore, straining every nerve to bring the armies of the south line a state of efficiency and discipline that will enable them take the offensive, and thus draw away a part of the abertal forces now investing Esteda. Unless the Aironsists soon recommence offensive operations against the Carlist stronghout the tide of war will probably roll to the south, and the final struggle, which shall decide the luture of Spain, may take place much nearer Madrid tuan the plains of the Ebro.

The Alfonsish command in the North, General Quesada has been appointed to succeed

may take place into hearer kataria than the plains of the Ebro.

THE ALFONSIST COMMAND IN THE NORTH.

General Quesada has been appointed to succeed La Serna in command of the Army of the North. Don Alfonso, it is said, wished to give the command to Mortones, but was overruled by his counsellors, who are all, of course, jealous of that general. As to General Quesada, it may be said of him as of a virtuous woman, that he is quite unknown to fame. He is one of those 600 Spanish generals of whom somebody withly said that they were like happy nations—they have no history. If remains to be seen whether his devotion to the monarchy will compensate for the absence of knowledge of the country and of the enemy he has to deal with.

monarchy will compensate for the absence of knowledge of the country and of the enemy he has to deal with.

THE LOOKOUT AT ESTELLA.

Affairs here in Estella have been at a standstill ever since the battle of Lacar. The display of energy required for the deliverance of Pampeiana on one side and for the attack upon Licar on the other seems to have exhausted the generals of both armies for the present, and we do not look for any important movement for some weeks at least. The two armies are in presence of each other. Neither is looking for reinforcements nor for anything eise which might possibly be a pretext for delay. That of Don Alonso, which Marshai Serrano had been preparing during the last eight months for the attack upon Estella, with the hope of giving the final blow to Carlism, has been concentrated about the Carlist capital. Everything, in short, is ready for the final obsinught, and has been ready any time during the past two months, and yet the onslaught is not made—the attack does not take place. A movement about once every six months seems to satisfy the ambition of Spanish generals, no matter whether such movement results in anything or not, and so, although Spain is waiting with paining around that Estelia is impregnable. It begins to be waisspred that the theral generals are all opposed to an attack, and that none of them are willing to take the resoulsability of it, except Mortones. The most enthumsatic Allonsists speak of the capture of Estelia as very problematical, and evidently do not hope for it. Even the German Consu in Bayonne, who will not be accused of Garlist sympatales, expressed it to me as his opinion that Estella would never be taken by force and that Don Alonso's only hope of ending the war lay in a concease, of the benefit of those who

the war lay in a convexio.

It may be observed, for the benefit of those who do not understand the word, signifies a convention, agreement or treaty; and it was by a convention, agreement for the state of the state of the treatment of the treatment of the most trusted generals of Don Carlos (the grandfather of the present prince) had been traitorously seized and shot by one of their brothers in arms. The general who committed this sextuple murder had, of course, been bought by Isabelia, and he histantly fied the country. The act causes such terror and dismay throughthe war lay in a convento. The act caused such terror and dismay throughout the Carlist army that the troops began to
look upon all their generals as traitors, and commenced deserting on hundreds. The army was
soon in a state of complete demoralization
and mattay, and the Carlist cause, which
up to toat time had still some prospect of success,
was irretrievably lost. It was then that a conpeniowas concluded, with the consent, I believe,
of Don Carlos himself, and one of its provisions
insured their rank to all the Carlist officers who
wished to enter the liberal army.

or Don Carlos imaself, and one of its provisions insured their rank to all the Carlist officers who wished to enter the liberal army.

The Madria government, it would seem, hope the present war may be terminated in the same way, and from all I can learn this is at present their only hope. If this be true, all I can say is that the end of the Carlist war is not yet. There is not the shightest probability of the Carlist chiefs entering into a concern of or a long time. Not until money and arms and munitions fail them; not until the beggle of the revolved provinces rise up against them and recuse to continue the struggie; not until the thoops desert and the army disbands under the pressure of want; not, in snort, until the widest enthusiast shall have ceased to hope will these men enter into a consenso. But when it comes to that a consenso will be unnecessary. If bon Allonso's last hope has in a reconcination with the Carlists it is very certain that he will find it but a meagre one.

The Chiff Commands Among the Carlists.

Several changes are to be effected shortly in the Carlists at the very certain that he will find it but a meagre one.

The Chiff Commands Among the Carlists.

Several changes are to be effected shortly in the Carlist my. General Edio retires from mis post of Minister of War, on account of old age and infirmtues. General Mendri replaces him and Don Carlos himself takes command of his armies in person. This means that General Mogrovejo, who has been attached to the person of the King, is to be the commander-in-chiel. Mogrovejo is a new recruit to Carlist, only avving joined the cause about eight or nine months ago. The first fight he was engaged in was that of Urnets, in December, where herepulsed Loma after a desperate fight, considering the number of troops engaged. Both he and Loma were wounded. He is said to be the best general of Spain, which may, however, not see saying much. It is said on all hands that he will adopt a more vigorous policy in the conduct of the war, and that he does not ap

on the decensive and leaving the enemy time to gather humselt together after every repulse, as the Carlist chiefs have matherto done.

I would observe here that Don Carlos shows a good deal of fact and skill in dealing with his generals, and a consideration and kindness which was all generals, and a consideration and kindness which was miss him, the warmest devotion and allegance even from those who have been unsuccessial and whom he is obliged to remove. It becomes necessary, for instance, to remove Dorregaray from the commander in chief after his blunder at the affair of blurrun in September last, because his removal was demanded by Ello, Meadiri and nearly the whole army. But he contrived to do it without losing the affection and devotion of Dorregaray, and Don Carlos told me only the other day that he trusted him as his own brother. Dorregaray, it should be observed, is now in command of the forces in Valentia.

So with Mendiri. It is only too evident that this officer has been obliged to retire from the command in chief on account of his conduct of the operations around Pampelums and Carrascal. But he is appointed to a position equally important and hunorable—that of Minister of War—and there is not the slightest doubt that he will serve bon Carlos in that capacity with as mach devotion as though he had remained commander-incher, wounded susceptibilities to the contrary notwithstanding.

It certainty speaks well in favor of the character of Don Carlos that he thus attaches men to him so firmly that distract does not make them forget their affeciance. This fact alone shows how idle is all the talk about a convenio, beyon ceballos, whose conduct at San Marco lost the day for the Carlists and caused the army and people as well to demand his arrest and punishment, has been quietly allowed to return to France, after being kept under arrest a snort time to satisfy the people. Don Carlos quietly quashed the proceedings which had been taken against him, and as soon as the deleated army is always too ready to raise The Fretender shows his wisd in in not encour-aging the cry of treason which a defeated army is always too ready to raise.

An AMUSING CORRESPONDENCE RETWEEN GENERALS.

A somewhat amusing correspondence took place a lew days ago between Generals Mendiri and Frimo de Rivera before either of those gen-erals were removed.

The town of Ciranqui, on the road between

Prime de Rivera seems to have thought better of it, as the rations were not furnished, the town not bombared and no prisoners shot. The amusing part of it was the way in which the two generals addressed each other. Prime de Rivera commenced by addressing the Carlist general as "senor Mendiri, lefe de las fuerals del enemigo," "Mr. Mendiri, chiei of the enemy's lorces." Mendiri, who in his first letter addressed the Allonsist general as "Excellentisimo," and all the other titles which are usual in suon cases, addressed his second to "Mr. Prime de Rivera, chief of the enemy's forces," and the rest of the correspondence was continued in the same style.

Curtausly enough, her her of the generals have now the right to be addressed even as "chief of the enemy's forces," as they have both been since removed. The moral of the story might be that it is not worth white, in Spain, to get puffed up with a listle brief authority.

When I referred to the above correspondence as amusing I did not wish to be understood as meaning that it was amusing for the prisoners.

LONDON GOSSIP.

POLITICS, PERSONALITIES, DIVORCE AND DEATH. LONDON, March 13, 1875.

It is scarcely possible to imagine anything more deplorably dull than the debates in both houses during the present session. With the exception of the night when Dr. Kenealy demanded a personal explanation from Mr. Evelyn Ashley, on which occasion the Prince of Wales was present and the galleries were crammed, the business has been of the most uninteresting character. The most important act of the government has been a negative one, the withdrawal of the Judicature bill, a proceeding which took place, it is said, at the desire of the Lord Chancellor, who threatened to resign his appointment if the bill were persevered with. As, however, on the adjournment for the Easter holidays, which will take place in about ten days' time, I intend sending you

accompanied by comment, on all that has been done in this first portion of the session, I shall merely say here that one of the principa features of it has been the complete failure of Lord Bartington as leader of the opposition. On two or three occasions Mr. Bright has come to the rescue of

his noble friend, and the feeling of disa, positiment about Lord Hartington, who is not even punctual in his attendance, is widespread throughout the liberal party. THE COURT is in full swing just now, to the horror of the ultrareligious, who are disgusted at the idea of ceremonials and festivals being held during the season of Lent. The Queen has been in London for a day er two, and held a Drawing Room or Wednesday, which was largely attended. I saw Her Majesty in the afternoon driving in the Park in an open carriage, and looking remarkably hearty and well. She drove by the Aibert Memorial and second much interested in some observations made by her personal attendant, Mr. John Brown, who wore the High land garb, and who, standing up in the rumble of

land garb, and who, standing up in the rumble of the carriage and bareheaded, was apparently pointing out some progress which had been made in the Alemorial since Her Majesty's last visit. The Princess of Wales is daily in the Park, and, with the Prince, usually attends one of the thea-tres at night. On Wednesday night there was a small dancing party at Mariborough House in celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the Prince's wedding day. The young Princes, Albert Victor and George Frederick, are growing fine lads. They have been out lox hunting pretty regularly this season, mounted on capital ponies,

lads. They have been out lox hunting pretty regularly this season, mounted on capital ponies, and the other day being, for the first time. 'In at the death,' they were, according to custom, duly 'blooded' by the huntsmain.

has, within the last lew days, removed, two well-known men. General Sir Hope Grant was a tough old soldier, who rendered distinguished service in the Indian mutiny and who went to his grave full of years and honors. Sir Arthur Heips was well known to your reading public as the author of "Firtheds in Counch" and other essays, which, without being remarkably learned, were gentally and pleasantly written. Sir Arthur heid the office of Cerk of the Privy Council, iermarry

which, without being remarkably learned, were gentally and pleasantly written. Sir Arthur heid the office of Clerk of the Privy Council, lermarly occupied by that Mr. Greville, the publication of whose memoirs have caused such a stir and was held in high layor at Court. He assisted the Queen in her literary work, "Gur Home in the lightlands," Ac., and Her Majesty has expressed her regret at the loss of her "valued servant and esteemed friend." He was sixty-two years of age and died after a week's lithess, his death being cocasioned by an attack of pleurisy, consequent on a cold he caught in attending the Prince of Wales' leves in the ridicultus Court Costume, which affords no protection against the bitter east winds lately raging.

The relatest excitement among us is the arrival of Messes, Moody and Sankey, who are known as the American revivalists. These two rentlemen, who have made a triumphal progress through England, are now in London for three months. They hold two services a day, one in Exeter Hall at noon, the other at night in the Agricultural Hall. Both hairs are enormous and both are crowded, upward of 10,000 persons being present the London nudiences differ from the provincial in their quies under the American gentlemen are not having it all their own way. Some Frenca preaceers have come over to London for a short stay and are holding services in Portman chapel, waich are largely attended by a superior class of people.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

You will have seen that the celebrated Mordaunt divorce case is now at an end, and that Sir Charles Mordaunt committed adultery with viscount Cole, who was connemmed in the costs. There will however, be another question as to the legitimacy of the heir, which is to be fought in abother court. Lady Mordaunt is at present the immale of a lunatic asylum, and is so violent that means have to be adopted to restrain her from tearing her clothes and attacking her attendants.

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STEANGERS IN PARLIAMENT.

As you are proundly aware, the rules against the admission of strangers in Parliament are very rigorous, but they were evaded the other day in the most innocent manner by two gediemen, who entered the House, walked past the doorkeeper and took their seats among the members. Their presence was not remarked until the division bell rang, when, instead of going into one of the loodies, they remained seated, and were at once discovered. They turned out to be two tavern keepers who had obtained an order for the Strangers' Gallery, and who in their ignorance had penetrated into the sacred portion set apart for members. There are learned penatics for this breach of the law, but as it was palpable that they erred in ignorance they were merely rebused and dismissed.

it was paipable that they erred in ignorance they were merely rebused and dismissed.

The premier's good luck.

Mr. Disraeli has now two splendid appointments in his gift. One is the office of Clerk of the Parliament, vacant by the resignation of Sir J. Snaw Lefevre, who has held it many years. The salary is £2,500 a year (over \$12,000), with a fine house. This post has been offered by the Premier to his loyal and faithful private secretary, Mr. Montaga Corry, who, however has declined it. Mr. Corry, on the death of an old aunt, wil come into a large fortune; he is therefore beyond want, and he is quite devoted to Mr. Disraeli, going about with him everywhere and treating him like a son. The other appointment is that of Clerk of the Privy Council, vacant by the death of Sir Arthur Helps, already mentioned. It is probable that this will be bestowed upon Mr. Theodore Martin, the well known writer, who is a great layerite with the Queen, and is the author of the "Life of the Prince Consort," The first volume of which was recently published. Mr. Martin, is the bussand of Miss Helen Faucit, the well known retress. The worth of the appointment is £1,700 a year.

Is the Bushard of Miss Helen Fancit, the well known settess. The worth of the appointment is £1,750 a year.

There is not much literary gossip. Mr. Wirtis Collins has sold the conyright of all his aircedy published works, for a term of say years, to Messrs, chatto & Windus. Mrs. Lynn Linton's new novel is nearly ready. Mr. Carlyne has in preparation for Frazer's Magazine an article on "Jonn Knox." Mr. Knuchoull-hugessen, M. P., is engaged on a lairy story, a style of literature in which he is a producient. Mr. Sana is at Gibraitar, on his way home from Madrid.

Nor is there acything to note in theatricals, save that all the world will be present to-myn. At the opening of the Court Theatre, under Mr. Hare's management, of which I shall send you a juil account back week.